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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Select Poetry.

WHAT MAKES THE WOMAN?

Not costly dress, nor queenly air;
Not jeweled hand, complexion fair;
Not graceful form, nor lofty tread;
Not paint, nor curls, nor splendid head;
Not pearly teeth, nor sparkling eyes,
Nor voice that nightingale outvies;
Not breath as sweet as eglantine,
Not gaudy gems, nor fabrics fine;
Not all the stores of fashion's mart;
Nor yet the blandishments of art;—
Not one, nor all of these combined,
Can make one woman true refined.

'Tis not the casket that we prize,
But that which in the casket lies;
These outward charms that please the sight,
Are naught unless the heart be right.
She, to fulfill her destined end,
Must with her beauty goodness blend:
Must make it her incessant care,
To deck herself with jewels rare;
Or priceless gems must be possessed,
In robes of richest beauty dressed;
Yet these must clothe the inward mind,
In purity the most refined.

She doth all these goods combine—
Can man's rough nature well refine—
Hath all she needs in this frail life
To fit for mother, sister, wife;
He who possesses such a friend
Should cherish well till life doth end.
Woman, in fine, the mate should be,
To sail with man o'er life's rough sea,
And when the stormy cruise is o'er
Attend him to fair Canaan's shore.

A Select Story.

TWO WAYS TO SAVE MONEY.

A LIFE SKETCH.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

The following sketch of real life so plainly exhibits a lesson which might be profitably followed by many of our people, that we give it to the reader simply as it occurred, only concealing the real names of the parties concerned. And as the story bears its own moral, we will not tire you with any "reflections."

John Poland and Anson Byman bought farms adjoining each other. The land had formerly been owned by one man who had carried on the whole, employing a heavy force in the work. When the two friends bought the land, it was as equally divided as possible; and after the line of separation had been run, those who had worked much on the land declared that they would not give the "toss of a copper" for a choice between the two farms. The old buildings were almost useless, so new ones were erected, and at the same time both men commenced farming in earnest. They were poor, having paid their last pennies for the farms, and being obliged to run some in debt to get stock and tools.

In all respects the two men commenced evenly. They were both married, and while Poland had one son and two daughters, Lyman had one daughter and two sons.

"Look ye," said Lyman, as the two sat together after their farming operations were commenced. "I have set my mark to aim at. I'm determined, if I have my health, to lay up a thousand dollars, clear of everything, in five years."

"That is rather a short time for such a purpose," returned Poland.

"Not a bit," cried the other, enthusiastically. "I'm not going to wear my back bone away for nothing. *I'm going to lay up money!*"

"So I hope to do," said Poland; "but money isn't the first consideration."

"What's the reason it isn't?" asked Lyman. "If you have money you can have everything. Money is the key that unlocks all doors—the card that admits you to all places. "O! give me a thousand dollars and I'll be content!"

"So I must have a thousand dollars," remarked Poland; and then the conversation took another turn.

One day a man came along who had some splendid young cattle. They were of as pure English Breeds as ever imported and came very high. Poland saw him passing and hailed him. Our friend was anxious to grow a fine stock, and he knew that he must commence in the right way.

The owner of the stock said he was willing to sell, but he must have his price. He had a fine young pair, male and female, two years old, which he would sell for two hundred dollars. Poland offered his note on six months, together with a bill of sale of the cattle as security. The owner was satisfied, and the bargain was made. The animals were bro't home, and Poland was not disappointed in his purchase.

"*Phew!*" broke from Lyman's lips, as he heard the price which his neighbor had paid for the new stock. "Two hundred dollars for a two year old bull and heifer! Why—what on earth could you have been thinking of Poland? Why—I wouldn't have given seventy-five dollars for 'em no how. My cows will give as much milk and make as much butter and cheese. I tell you plainly you'll never see that thousand dollars if you launch out in that way."

"But, my dear sir, I am determined to have the best stock I can get," returned Poland, earnestly; "for those farmers who have made the most money have made it from stock. I assure you it's one of the greatest failings our farmers have that they are content with small, poor cattle, when, by a little trouble and expense, they could have better."

"My stock answers my purpose at any rate," resumed Lyman. "I can't afford to pay two hundred dollars for a pair of two year olds, and one o' them a heifer at that, when for fifty dollars I can buy one of the best cows in the country."

"You have a right to your own opinions."

"Aye—and I'll have my thousand dollars too," laughed Lyman, as he turned away.

It was only a week after this that the canvasser for an agricultural newspaper stopped at Lyman's house; but the host couldn't afford to take it."

"Hadn't you better?" ventured his wife.

"No. We take the *Village Pickings*, published right in our own town, and that's enough. You know what I told you, Dolly—I must have that *thousand dollars!*"

"Then you won't take it?" said the agent.

"No, sir. Can't afford it. But there's my neighbor Poland—he'll take anything that anybody offers him."

"I've called on him, sir, and he told me I'd better stop here. He said you were taking no agricultural paper."

"And did he subscribe?"

"Yes—and paid me the money."

"I tell ye, Dolly, Poland's thousand dollars'll come out minus;—now you mark my words."

Dolly Lyman said nothing, for she was troubled at that moment by the thought that her husband was exercising a spirit of penuriousness which looked mean; but she did not say so.

"Hello! what ye doing?" cried Lyman as he saw Poland commencing to run a fence across his field.

"I'm going to throw out just half of this field into pasturing," returned Poland.

"What?" exclaimed Lyman, hardly able to believe what he had heard. "Throw off half your field? Why—that won't leave you with more than twenty acres to till."

"I know it,—and that's all I want. I am determined not to waste my time and energies in swinging a scythe over forty acres of land after five and twenty tons of hay when I can get forty tons from twenty acres."

"Crazy as a March hare?" muttered Lyman, as he turned away.

Ere long Lyman was met by another surprise. He was at the hotel in the village one day, and there learned that his neighbor Poland had engaged all their manure for four years; and that he was to pay for it with wood, butter, cheese and such other articles of produce as might be wanted.

"Dolly, what *do* you suppose Poland has been and done now?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," returned the wife, looking up.

"Well, I'll tell you:—He's been and engaged all the manure made at the tavern stables for the next four years! And he's got to haul wood, and let his butter and cheese go to pay for it!"

On the same day he saw Poland, and asked him what he meant.

"I mean to bring my farm up," said the latter.

"But I get manure enough for two acres of corn every year, and that's enough," said Lyman.

"For you it may be, but I wish to manure more. Our land was well run out when we took it, and in order to get it up to its fullest capacity, we must be prodigal of rich dressing."

"Well," said Lyman, with a sort of pitying expression,—"go ahead; but if you ever see your money, let me know."

"I'll give you a good account, never fear," replied Poland, laughing. "I must feed my land if I would have it feed me. We haven't got land here like those rich alluvial bottoms in the west. My lands need nursing now."

But Anson Lyman couldn't see the use of wasting money in that way. He thought the man who would first cut down his tillage land one half, and then go off and buy such a quantity of manure must be little better than foolish. *He* wasn't such a fool, at all events.

During the following winter, while Lyman was cutting and hauling wood to the village for two dollars and a half per cord, "*poor*" Poland was hauling his to the tavern to pay for manure which he hadn't got yet!

It was on the first day of April that Poland came to see his neighbor. He wanted to borrow a hundred dollars for six months, or for a year if he could.

"What ye going to do with it?" asked Lyman.

"I want to make some improvements in my barn cellar, and also enlarge the building by putting on a tie up, thus throwing the cattle out of my main barn."

"I declare, Poland, it's too bad!" said Lyman, pityingly. "Here, I've laid up over two hundred dollars clear cash, and you are worse off than nothing—in debt. By the jingo, John, I don't want to see you fooling away money so. Your barn is large enough—as large as mine is with double your land to empty into it. If I lend you a hundred dollars what assurance have I that I shall ever see it again? I'd rather let it go where I know it is safe. I shouldn't want to sue you, and I might not get it without. Your farm is as good as mine, and you have no more need to be borrowing than I have,—or, you shouldn't have."

John Poland didn't say anything about the two animals he had bought a year and a half before, and the calf they had yielded him, for which he had been offered, within the week, four hundred dollars. He owned that amount of stock over and above the stock owned by Lyman. He turned the subject of conversation as quickly as possible, for he wanted to hear no reason from his friend for not lending him the money.

That afternoon he went over to see the man of whom he had bought this new stock, who readily lent him the money he needed.

"What a fool!" said Lyman, as he saw the carpenters at work tearing away one whole side of his neighbor's barn, preparatory to adding an apartment capable of accommodating forty-five "head of cattle." However, Poland worked on, and tried in vain to get his neighbor to listen to some of his advice.

"Don't talk to me," cried Lyman, at the end of the second year. I've got four hundred dollars at interest. How much have you got?"

"A thousand or so," returned the other.

"Eh! What do you mean?"

"Why, all the money I have laid out on this place is on interest."

"Oho—aha, ha, ha, ha,—and how much interest have you realized?"

"So far I've let it all run at compound interest—put the interest right in with the principal, and there it lies."

"Yea, and there it will lie. I don't believe you can raise fifty dollars now in cash."

"You are right, Lyman—I could not raise it without selling something which I do not wish at present to part with."

"I thought so. But, take your own way."

Ere long Anson Lyman was astonished to find that his neighbor had subscribed for a third newspaper, besides buying a lot of books for his children.

"What's the use?" he said, as he sat in his neighbor's front room, and saw a large pile of books on the shelf. "I want my children to learn to work—not to be spending their time over books. They get schooling enough when our school is open."

"So I mean that my children shall learn to work," returned Poland, "but that shall not prevent them from becoming well educated. I would rather leave them with good health, good characters and well educated, than with thousands of dollars each, minus the education."

"Oho! That's the way you meant to lay up a thousand dollars; to have it in books, and papers, and new tie ups and such like."

"You shall see when the time is up."

"We shall," returned Lyman, as he turned towards home.

Mr. Lyman had not fully realized how much corn Poland had received from the land he had manured so heavily and so carefully; and on the second year he only noticed that his neighbor had extraordinary *good luck!* with his wheat, getting about ninety bushels from three acres. But he had occasion to open his eyes on the third year.

One evening just at sundown, he went over into Poland's field, where the men were just finishing making up a three acre piece where the grain had been the year before—the first piece the present owner had plowed up and dressed.

"Been poling some hay on here," said Lyman, as he saw the huge bunches of hay nearly as thick as they could stand.

"No—this was all cut from these three acres," returned Poland.

Lyman counted the bundles, and then estimated their average weight, and upon reckoning up he found the land had yielded not far from *four tons to the acre!* He had just got in the *two acres* which he had first dressed upon the new farm, and he had obtained short of two tons per acre! He knew that Poland had got ten bushels more of wheat per acre than he had done, and also more corn. He began to think, but yet he would not let his money go any such "*experiments*" upon his place.

The five years came around and Anson Lyman went on that day and sold fourteen bushels of corn in order to get fourteen dollars to put with nine hundred and eighty six dollars which he had at home.

"Well, Poland, I've got the prize!" said Lyman, entering the farmer's barn in the afternoon. It was early spring, just five years from the day on which they bought, I've got the thousand dollars; now what have you got?

"Well—I have not far from four hundred dollars in money."

"Aha—I thought so."

"But, Anson Lyman," said Poland, almost sternly, "are your eyes not opened yet?

"Opened! What d'ye mean?"

"Well, I mean that my farm to-day will sell for one thousand dollars more than yours will. Look at my hay-mow. There are nearly twenty tons of hay; you have not ten. And, mind you, I have five head of cattle more than you have. Next season I shall cut more hay from twelve acres, which I have now regenerated, than you will cut upon your whole forty acres; and you know my hay is worth far more a pound than your hay is. I told you I had five more head of cattle than you had. For these five creatures I can, within six hours, take seven hundred dollars cash; but no such money can purchase them of me."

"Ah, Lyman, you have been saving money, but you have taken it from your farm without returning anything for it."

"Never mind—I've got my thousand dollars, and I've got my farm, as good as it was the day I bought it."

"Not quite, Lyman."

"How so?"

"You've taken off two hundred cords of good wood."

"Well—so you took off some."

"Aye—but what I took from my wood lot I put back upon my field. I did not take it from the farm."

Mr. Lyman went away with new thoughts.

Time passed on, and at the end of another five years the eyes of Ansom Lyman were wholly opened. Poland had raised quite a stock of noble cattle from his first purchase, and commenced to sell to the beef market.—Two hundred dollars was the least any one of them brought when fatted; and one bullock, four years old, brought him three hundred and ten dollars. His twenty acre field was like a garden, yielding, such as was mowed, an average of three tons to the acre. In short, his whole farm was under the best of training and improvement, and now yielded him back a heavy interest upon all that he had expended. During one fall he took over a thousand dollars for stock and produce; and he was offered five thousand dollars for his place, whilst Lyman could not have found a purchaser at fifteen hundred!

"Dolly," said Anson Lyman, sinking into a chair, "I've been a fool!—a fool! I say."

"Why—Anson—what do you mean?

"Mean? Look at Poland's farm."

"I have looked at it from the first, Anson."

"You have? And what have you seen?"

"Why—I saw that John Poland was making a comfortable home for himself and family, and increasing the value of his farm tenfold."

"And why didn't you tell me so?".

"I did tell you so, husband, and you said I was a fool."

"I remember. Well—never mind—'tisn't too late now."

On the next morning Mr. Lyman went over to his neighbor's and frankly said,—

"Poland you must help me. I want to learn to be a farmer."

"I will help you with pleasure, Anson;—and you can begin far more easily than I did, for you have money."

And Lyman commenced. The thousand dollars was nearly expended in the work, but in the end he found himself the gainer, and his dollars came back to him with interest twice-fold. He had learned a lesson which many might follow with profit.

Interesting Miscellany.

Doctrine of the Resurrection.

This was the subject of a discourse preached, by special request, in the Coates Street Presbyterian church, lately, by the pastor, Rev. Mr. DUFFIELD.

As a prelude to the doctrine about to be discussed, Mr. D. read the portion of Scripture contained in the 15th chapter of St. Paul's letter to the Corinthians, from the 12th to the 26th verse inclusive. The special text of Scripture upon which the discourse was based may be found in the latter clause of the 15th verse of the 24th chapter of Acts, as follows:

"*There shall be a resurrection of the dead both of the just and unjust.*"

The speaker remarked, in opening, that his attention had been drawn to this subject at this time by a variety of circumstances, which it was needless to detail. Upon the *importance* of this doctrine, he, as a minister of the Gospel need hardly dwell, as it might justly be said to constitute the chief article and basis of our faith; it was indeed our great consolation and hope. Pre-eminently had this doctrine been dear to the primitive Christians; yet he was sorry to find that the great doctrine of the resurrection of the body was in many instances being too slightly regarded by professors of Christianity. But the other day, a good Christian had remarked to him in reference to this subject, "that the body was a minor matter;" and he, for one, felt it his duty to revive its importance. It had been *the hope that the body would one day spring forth pure from the tomb;* that sustained the martyr in the darkest hour of his persecutions.

The apostles had laid great stress upon this doctrine. It was true, when Paul preached it at Athens, the philosophers received it with mockery, and while they were unable to disprove its truth, they used every means, as they supposed, to render it impossible by destroying the bodies of their deceased in diverse ways.

The presentation of this doctrine had always been attended with great power upon the consciences of men—even greater than the immortality of the *soul*. Talk to a man of his soul, and he heard you as if you were conversing with him about a stranger; but let it be concerning his outward being, and he is far more likely to apply it to himself.—We had the evidence of the missionaries to prove that the enunciation of the resurrection of the body caused the wildest emotions among the heathens, even when every other appeal seemed to be made in vain. He was prepared to admit that in very many respects we were prone to think too much of this outward, perishable tenement of clay; but as bodies that were designed *again to rise from the dead,* we did not think enough of them.

What, then, was the doctrine of the Resurrection? was the first of a series of questions he should ask and answer in this, and the discourses which were to follow upon the same subject—i. e., what was a true and formal statement of it? As a general statement the text was sufficient; literally rendered, however, the word *resurrection* signified *to stand up,* as contradistinguished from the prostrate position of the body in the tomb, and had hence been used to signify the renewal of life, or the rising up of something that had fallen down—not the uprising of a *different body,* for nothing could be said to *rise again* that had never fallen down. This doctrine, was, hence, *that the actual body in which we now exist is again to be united with the soul that now inhabits it.*

[This sentence may be said to be the gist and pith of Mr. Duffield's view of this momentous subject.]

In the *second* place, it would be interesting to inquire whether this was a doctrine of reason, or of revelation only. In the first place, we might observe that this had not been a doctrine of the Greeks; they had held the belief in the immortality of the soul, but not in the resurrection of the body, and it had been this dread of eternal mortal annihilation that had induced among the ancients the custom of embalming the bodies of their dead. The truth was, reason alone was inadequate to the conception of this inspiring truth.

It was a lesson that no man could draw from any exhibitions or phenomena in the natural world. It had been oft attempted, he knew, but there was a flaw in the simile.

The illustration frequently employed of the *revival of spring* was very good and beautiful, so far as it went, but the analogy failed in one very important point, viz: That the shrubbery which decayed in autumn, and which again came forth in spring, was not *dead,* but had merely *suspended its life functions.* In order to make this analogy perfect, it would be necessary for us to pluck up the plant by the roots, burn them to ashes, and scatter them to the winds; yet his hearers need not be informed that were this course universally adopted with the vegetable kingdom the geniel influences of the vernal sun would return to us in vain. This doctrine was hence not one of natural religion but purely of revelation; and inasmuch as *reason* had not discovered it, it was not for the caprices of man to alter or amend it.

Upon the exact antiquity of this revelation there were some differences of opinion.

JOB had evidently embraced this doctrine in its fulness when he declared, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God."—These expressions of JOB were indeed wonderfully significant.

Many more passages of Scripture were read to illustrate the existence of this hope in the minds of other sacred writers. Some critics had affirmed that Isaiah was the first sacred writer to whom the doctrine could be traced. The remarks of Ezekiel respecting the "shaking of the dry bones in the valley," that were again brought together and clothed with flesh, was also regarded by the speaker as pointing to the general resurrection of the body at the last day. The same might also be said of the declaration of DANIEL, that, "those that sleep in the dust shall awake; some to everlasting life, and some to everlasting shame." In Christ's time, this doctrine was held by the Pharisees, and indeed by the Jews generally—the Sadducees alone disputing it.

The first avowel of this doctrine by the Saviour we found recorded in the 5th of John in the words: "For as the father raiseth up the dead, and quickeneth them; even so the Son quickeneth whom he will." And again "Marvel not at this; for the hour is coming in the which all that are in the graves shall come forth." The "Marvel" here alluded to was the healing of an impotent man of thirty eight years' standing, but which miracle was evidently considered incomparable to that which should one day be performed upon our mortal bodies, virtually enduing them with immortality.

The speaker here offered several speculative suggestions respecting the probable motives of the Saviour in speaking thus to his bystanders on that occasion. The great fact that "the time was coming, in which all that are in their graves shall hear his voice," was evidently, upon Christ's own admission, the marvel of the universe. The resurrection with Him was no secondary affair—it was a cardinal point in the Gospel plan; and in fact to rob us of this would be to deprive us of the Gospel itself.

But whither were we to look for the evidences of the fulfilment of this Scriptural promise? Was it to the fact that Enoch and Elijah had been taken in their bodies to heaven? or that Christ had raised the widow's son, the daughter of Jairus, and Lazarus from the dead? No! neither of these, nor all of them combined, but to CHRIST'S own RESURRECTION, were we to look for the great and crowning evidence of the truth of this doctrine. "If the resurrection is not true, then is not Christ raised," was the gospel statement.

If, then, Christ had arisen from the dead according to his own prediction, and at the same time declared that at the last day He would raise up all, what more complete evidence could we ask in proof of the general resurrection?

This doctrine was avowedly the most inexplicable of all doctrines, but the proofs of its truthfulness were certainly correspondingly great.

In the *third* place, the *design* of the resurrection was briefly considered by the speaker. It is possible that this general uprising of our decomposed bodies was intended as a grand, final, distinguishing exhibition of God's power; or, again, it might be designed to perpetuate the human race in this immortal way, as, without this resurrection, a link of its perpetuity must necessarily be broken; or it might be designed merely to make the immortality of man doubly perfect.

In the heathen system, already referred to, the *body* was left entirely out of the question, but the immortality which had been brought to light by Jesus Christ was complete, and provided for the material as well as the spiritual man. His was indeed a doctrine that shouted victory over the grave!

Another design of Omnipotence in the general resurrection might be to bring the entire man before the judgment seat of Christ, thus verifying the enunciation, that "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust."

In view of all this, then, the doctrine of the resurrection should not be with us a bare admission, but a *firm soul-thrilling reality.* We should regard these bodies in death as seed sown in corruption, to be raised in incorruption; sown in dishonor, to be raised in glory; sown in weakness, to be raised in power; sown a natural body, to be raised a spiritual body, even as it is written, "The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening spirit."

The speaker closed by saying that the doctrine of the resurrection was a glorious doctrine, and, in due time, would have its fulfilment.

GIVE HIM A TRADE.—If education is the great buckler and shield of human liberty, well developed industry is equally the buckler and shield of individual independence.—As an unfailing resource through life, give your son, equal with a good education, a good honest trade. Better any trade than none. Though there is an ample field for the adoption of every inclination in this respect. Learned professions and speculative employment may fail a man, but an honest handicraft trade, seldom or never—if its possessor choose to exercise it. Let him feel, too, that honest labor crafts are honorable and noble. The men of trades—the real creators of whatever is most essential to the necessities and welfare of mankind—cannot be dispensed with; they, above all others, in whatever repute they may be held by their most fastidious fellows must work at the oar of human progress, or all is lost. But few brownhanded trade-workers think of this, or appreciate the real position and power they compass.

Give your son a trade, no matter what fortune he may have or seem likely to inherit. Give him a trade, and an education—at any rate a trade. With this he can always battle with temporal want, can always be independent.

☞Kindnesses are stowed away in the heart, like rose leaves in a drawer, to sweeten every object around them.

☞Poverty is not a shame, but the being ashamed of it is.

☞Live virtuously, my lord, said Lady Russell, and you cannot die too soon, nor live too long.

Printer's Language.

In the following illustration of a printing office dialogue, there is decidedly more truth than poetry:

Foreman—You fellow with the big mouth, what are you at now?

Compositor—I'm setting 'a house on fire!' nearly done.

Fore.—What's Kirkbride about?

Compositor—He's engaged on a 'Horrible Murder.'

Fore.—Finish it as quick as you can, and help Morse through with his telegraph.—Crosby what are you trying to get up?

Crosby—'A panic in the Money Market.'

Fore.—Miller, what are you distributing?

Miller—'Prizes in Perham's Gift Enterprize.'

Fore.—Stop that, and take hold of this 'Runaway Horse.'

Fore.—Riley, what are you at?

Riley—'Trying to climb a greased pole.'

Fore.—Too late to finish that. You'd better commence 'Jumping off the Court House.' You chap on the stool, what are you on?

Compositor—On the 'Table' you gave me.

Fore.—Lay it on the table for the present—have no room for it.

Ward—Shall I lead these 'Men of Delaware county?'

Fore.—No. They're solid, of course.—Wilson, what are you doing with the 'Principles of Democracy?'

Wilson—Trying to justify them.

Fore.—You can't do that; so correct the errors in the 'Course of the Straightouts.'—Jack, what in the thunder have you been about the last half hour?

Jack—Justifying the 'Compromise Measures,' which my sub set.

Reynolds—Do you want a bold-faced head to 'Jenny Lind's Family?'

Fore.—No; such things go in small caps. Devil Pete, have you got up that 'Capital Joke?'

Pete—No, sir—I'm out of sorts.

Fore.—Well, throw in this 'Million of California gold,' and when you get through with it, I'll give you some more. Tobin, have you finished the 'Coalition?'

Tobin—Yes, sir, the 'Coalition' was up, but it is now knocked into pi.

Fore.—Justify it if you can. Dunn, what have you got?

Dunn—"Nothing to Wear."

Fore.—Well, then, never mind that—take this 'Clothing for the Poor.'

Foreman to the Editor—Sir, we want more copy.

Editor—*Go to the "devil."*

And he went, but found the "devil" had gone over to Hughie's after a cent's worth of molasses candy to treat the office, and yonder he is—(looks out of the window)—confound his ugly picture—playing marbles in the street. Exit the foreman down stairs, talking to himself.

A printer is necessarily a punster.

TO MAKE OLD SILVER AS GOOD AS NEW.—A desideratum long sought for has now been achieved—that is, a means of perfectly cleaning articles of silver without injury to the metal. It is the discovery of Professor Bottger, a German. Take a glass or glazed vessel sufficiently large for the purpose; fill it with a strong solution of borax or of caustic potash; drop into it an inner vessel made of zinc, and pierced with holes as a sieve. Then take your silver, and plunge it into the liquid, moving it up and down, being careful that at each plunge it comes in contact with the zinc. The effect is magical; for under the combined action of the solution and of the electricity evolved by the contact of the two metals, the silver loses all its dirt and discolorations, and becomes as bright as when first manufactured. Should it not be convenient to use the inner vessel of zinc, the cleansing may be accomplished by sinking the silver in the solution and stirring it about with a small rod of zinc. It is essential to success that the two metals touch each other frequently.

A TOUGH STORY.—The *yarn* we published some two weeks ago, in relation to a plant growing from a diseased limb of a boy near Ithica, N. Y., is confirmed by a Dr. Hawley, of Geneva College, who further adds, that "*two* plants grew out of the limb, one of which, after growing seven inches in height, bore a flower resembling the China Astor, and the other, after reaching the height of three inches, was crowned with pure white buds resembling the buds of the orange, and on being exposed to the light expanded into a flower of a beautiful grayish purple." We are inclined to believe all this a stupendous hoax. Yet it may be so—man is a species of vegetable, in one sense—but it will be hard to find people who will believe without seeing it, especially since the York Yankees are famous for indulging in Silver Lake *snark* stories, and such like. If the story is true, the case is one of deep interest to the physiologist, and affords a field for a diagonis of a new character, both botanical and physiological.—*Erie Dispatch.*

☞Pepper is an almost universal condiment. Black pepper irritates and inflames the coatings of the stomach, red pepper does not, it excites, but does not irritate, consequently it should be used instead of black pepper. It was known to the Romans, and has been in use from time immemorial, as it corrects that flatulence which attends the large use of vegetable food. Persons in health do not need any pepper in their food. But to those of weak and languid stomachs, it is manifold healthful to use cayenne pepper at meals than any form of wine, brandy, or beer that can be named, because it stimulates without the reaction of sleepiness or debility.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A NUT FOR ABOLITIONISTS.—A petition was presented to Judge Hudson of Greenbrier county, on Tuesday, signed by old Willis, a free negro, formerly belonging to James Frazier, deceased, requesting permission of the court to suffer him to become a slave again. It seems that Willis has tried to live among the Abolitionists, and having become convinced that negro freedom is a grand humbug, he desires to choose another master in the State of Virginia. He selected Mr. Thomas as his master.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

☞A Western correspondent says: I attended a wedding a few days since. Wishing to say something becoming the occasion, I approached the fair young bride in the course of the evening, and after congratulating her departure from the state of single blessedness, I wished her a pleasant voyage down the river of life. She said she hoped so, but she heard there was a great deal of fever on the river now, she hoped she would not catch it on the way down.

☞Insults, says a modern philosopher, are like counterfeit money; we can't hinder them from being offered, but we are not compelled to take them.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 25, 1857.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Orange Judd, of New York, for his "American Agriculturist," found in another part of this paper. The Agriculturist is highly recommended by the press, and doubtless is an excellent work. Read the advertisement.

A Hundred Dollar Bill.

The *Valley Spirit* states that a merchant in a small town in Virginia went to Petersburg lately, taking with him a Bank Note of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, to pay a debt of that amount due by him. He paid out the note directly after his arrival in the place in the early part of the day, and before he left in the evening, the very same note was paid back to him by one of his debtors. Curious to know the circumference, so to speak, of the circle it had made from the time it left his hands till it came back again, the merchant made inquiry and found that it had gone from one hand to another, till it had paid debts to the amount of One Thousand Dollars in a single day, and, as before stated, had come back to the same gentleman who paid it out in the morning.

This incident will serve to teach us what good we may all do by circulating our money, if we have any. That Hundred Dollar Bill was a relief to at least ten persons. It paid their debts, and doubtless lightened their hearts. It went around all day, doing good work as it went, and in the evening it came back to the worthy gentlemen who had started it out in the morning. That gentleman paid his debt of one hundred dollars, and yet carried home as much money as he had when he set out; and what is more, he carried home the very same money he had started with.—He also carried home with him the consciousness that he and his Hundred Dollar Bill had done a good day's work, and that was worth something too.

Now, what was done with this Hundred Dollar Bill may also be done, but in different degree by a note or coin of smaller denomination—by a five dollar bill or a quarter eagle. Indeed, the smaller note would in all probability circulate far more rapidly than the larger, and thus in a given period discharge a larger indebtedness in proportion—in other words, *afford relief* (for that is it precisely) to a greater number of persons. Some men find pleasure in paying their dues. They are the men who give life to business. Others hold their money with a hard grasp, and only pay it out when payment is unavoidable. They injure others without benefitting themselves, for the less they give, the less they can receive; whereas if they paid out freely, their money would return to them, as did the Hundred Dollar Bill to the Virginia merchant.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.—The special Washington correspondent of *The Press* says it is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in his first annual message to Congress, will take bold ground on the currency question; that he will re-affirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Independent Treasury Bill. He believes that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to establish a hard-money currency, and that the action of Congress since has been a steady departure from that intention. It will be his object, then, to retrace the false steps taken, and to bring the government back to the true ground.

The issue will be made in the next Congress, whether State banks have the constitutional power to issue circulating "promises to pay." There will be a large party to take the negative of the argument, who will not, it is said, yield until a decision has been given on the question by the Supreme Court of the United States. A general bankrupt law for the banks will be presented for action. This will provide a fixed legal course for putting into liquidation insolvent banks all over the Union.

The Five Points.

The following paragraph, from the New York *Express*, gives an idea of the fearful accretion of vice and squalor in the field of labor occupied by the Five Points' Mission:

"In attending to his duties recently, Mr. Pease found a dying woman in a foul apartment in Cow Bay, occupied also by eight other women and one man, all drunken and debased and infamous in the last extreme.—In the upper end of the same pestilent court, or close, were found, in fifteen rooms, twenty three families, making an aggregate of 179 persons, or twelve to a room! In five of these fifteen rooms, intoxicating liquors were kept for sale! Indescribable filth, privation, disease and indecency reigned through them all. Yet seventeen children from these rooms attend the schools of the House of Industry.—In eleven other rooms were eighteen families, and in nearly half of these rooms spirits were sold. In one of the garrets lived two negroes with eleven abandoned white women. In twelve other rooms were found twenty-four families, consisting of 124 persons.—Here were two blind women, two just past the peril of child-birth, and seventy-one children, only eight of whom attended any school."

Here, it would seem, is a field large enough for the exercise of sham or real philanthropy, without going to the cotton fields or rice plantations of the South for subjects to shed crocodile tears over. When will charity begin at home?

Origin of Thanksgiving Day.

The New York *Times*, and some of the Philadelphia papers have expressed their disapprobation of the appointment of a Thanksgiving day. They think a day of fasting and prayer would be more appropriate, as though in the present distress we had nothing to be thankful for. To those who think thus, the following history of the origin of Thanksgiving day may prove instructive:

When New England was first planted, the settlers met with many difficulties and hardships, as is necessarily the case when a civilized people attempt to establish themselves in a wilderness country. Being piously disposed, they sought relief from Heaven, by laying their wants and distresses before the Lord in frequent set days of fasting and prayer. Constant meditation and discourse on the subject of their difficulties kept their minds gloomy and discontented, and like the children of Israel, there were many disposed to return to the land which persecution had determined them to abandon.

At length, when it was proposed in the assembly to proclaim another fast, a farmer of plain sense, arose and remarked that the inconvenience they suffered, and concerning which they had wearied Heaven with their complaints, were not so great as might have been expected, and were diminishing every day as the colony strengthened; that the earth began to reward their labors, and to furnish liberally for their sustenance; that the seas and rivers were full of fish, the air sweet, the climate wholesome; above all, they were in the full enjoyment of liberty, civil and religious. He therefore thought, that reflecting and conversing on these subjects would be more profitable, as tending to make them more contented with their situation; and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being, if, instead of a fast, they should proclaim a Thanksgiving. His advice was taken; and from that day to this, they have in every year observed circumstances of public happiness sufficient to furnish employment for a thanksgiving day.

A Deplorable Picture.

The following is an extract from a letter of a highly respectable and intelligent citizen of Baltimore to a friend in Washington city.—It gives a deplorable picture of Baltimore. But, deplorable as it is, the picture is not a new one to our readers:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5, 1857.

* * * * * * * *

"A word now with regard to the election. In this city I had hoped, from the promises of Mayor Swann to the Governor and citizens, that the democrats would have been protected in the attempt to exercise the proud privilege of an American citizen—viz: the elective franchise; but how villainously have we been deceived! Not only have thousands been denied that privilege whose misfortune it was to be born in another clime, (many of whom had resided here for twenty, thirty, and forty years,) but others who were born on American soil to the number of several thousand, some of whom had been engaged in the war of 1812-'14, and defended this very city from the invasion of a British soldiery. *This I know of my own personal observation.* The plan adopted to deter such from voting was to approach every person with a Know-Nothing ticket, and if they refused taking them to issue threats, and to drive them from the place of voting.

In one instance, in a family of my acquaintance, where three sons of a lawful age, and a father, who had lived here for ten or twelve years, they were all compelled to flee from the polls without voting, rather than be beaten from them. In every instance almost where a foreigner approached the polls he was knocked down and beaten in a most brutal manner, and half grown youths disguised and made to vote the know-nothing ticket.

The torch of the incendiary lighted up the dwellings of the Democratic voters ere the close of the day's brutality on the part of the ruffians. The papers do not contain one-sixteenth part of the doings of yesterday, simply because the reporters were deterred by fears of being assaulted hereafter. The intelligence from other portions of the State is cheering to the Democrats more especially from the north western, as you will perceive by to-morrow's papers. This city is a *doomed city*, and many will be compelled to go from it for peaceful security and the exercise of a freeman's rights. God knows I desire to leave it, and I trust in God that something will turn up to my advantage by which I may be enabled to do so."

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—The editor of the New York *Independent*, in the leading article of that paper of last week, says:

A friend of ours was called upon the other day for assistance, by the wife of a mechanic, a saddler, who had always had work enough at this season of the year, with ample wages, but who was now entirely out of employment. The gentleman offered to give the husband work, for a day at least, in his own cellar, splitting wood, piling coal, &c. But the man had pawned his last coat for a trifle—as well as his watch, and all his furniture—and must borrow another before he could come. The next day he came, in the gentleman's absence, and worked till afternoon; when, just when he was leaving the house, he asked the domestics to give him some bread, if they had any, as he had eaten nothing till then all day. Another friend of ours was compelled the other day to dismiss nine of the men employed by him in manufacturing a certain article. Said he, 'I dismissed all the unmarried ones, and I shall retain the others as long as I can. But it was pitiful to see the suspense and fear of those men as I went up to pay them last Saturday night. Their faces actually whitened before me, in the evening light; they could not look me in the face, fearing that I should say I had no more work for them.'

☞It is said that the seat of Mr. Rutherford, of the Dauphin district, in the State Senate, will be contested by Mr. Haldeman, on the ground of fradulent voting on the part of the Black Republicans.

☞The Brownsville, Washington and Waynesburg Banks continue to pay specie.

From the Huron (Ohio) Reflector.

Immigration on the Plains---The Mormon Hand Carts.

Mr. Henry Buckingham, of Norwalk, Huron county, who went to Oregon seven years ago, has returned by the overland route making the journey by way of California, in a little over one hundred days.

Mr. B. gives the following memorandum of the number of emigrants, cattle, horses, sheep and wagons that had passed the Devil's Gate this season, as kept at the Mormon mail station:

Emigrants,	12,500
Wagons,	950
Cattle,	67,000
Horses and Mules, (about)	2,500
Sheep,	10,000

There were several large droves of cattle taken on speculation, but as a general thing the emigrants took only what they thought they would need on the plains, and for a good start when they got there. I noticed a few fine blooded cattle.

About fifty wagons would have gone the Oregon route, but were afraid of the Indians. Nearly all the emigrants went by Soda Springs to avoid Mormondom. There did not seem to be much love between the Mormons and Missourians.

The Mormon emigration is not included in the above list, which Mr. B. thinks did not exceed 1000. He thus describes the new propelling power which "the Lord revealed unto the Latter Day Saints by the Prophet Brigham" last year, whereby a Saint cap became a "perfect hoss" on the plains—a hand-cart train!

It was certainly the most novel and interesting sight I have seen for many a day. We met two trains—one of 30 and the other of 50 carts—averaging about six to the cart.—The carts were generally drawn by one man and three women each, though some carts were drawn by women alone. There were about three women to one man, and two thirds of the women single! It was the most motley crew I ever beheld. Most of them were Danes, with a sprinkling of Welsh, Swedes and English, and were generally from the lower classes of their countries; scarcely one could speak English plain; most could not understand what we said to them.

The road was lined for a mile or two behind the trains, with the lame, halt, sick and needy. Many were quite aged and would be going slowly along supported by a son or daughter; some were on crutches; now and then a mother with a child in her arms and two or three hanging hold of her, with a forlorn appearance would pass slowly along; others whose condition entitled them to a first-class seat in a carriage, were wending their way through the sand. A few seemed in good spirits journeying to the promised land; but the majority thought "Jordon a hard road to travel."

Hard to Explain.

Our Republican friends, when reference is made in their presence, to the numerous victories recently won by the Democracy, find it rather difficult to answer them satisfactorily. If we ask them how it came that Gen. Packer was so triumphantly elected, they will answer:

'Oh, the Quakers did not vote.'

'But we have carried New Jersey, Quakers and all?'

'Oh, that is owing to the railroad.'

'But look at New York?'

'Oh, that is owing to the canal.'

'But we have carried Illinois?'

'Oh, that is owing to the Germans.'

'But we have carried Indiana?'

'Oh, that is owing to the Methodists.'

'But Louisiana is also with us?'

'Oh, that is owing to the Catholics.'

'New York city is overwhelmingly with us?'

'Oh, that is owing to the Irish.'

'But Minnesota, where there are few Irish, Germans, Catholics, no canals and few railroads. How does it become Democratic?'

'Oh, that is owing to the Federal Government.'

'And Connecticut?'

'Oh, that is owing to the Yankees.'

'And California?'

'Oh, that is a new State.'

'And Virginia?'

'Oh, that is an old State.'

'Look at the South, which is composed of an Anglo-Saxon population—a race unmixed, and where internal improvements and eternal salvation do not enter into politics?"

'Oh, that is owing to slavery.'

'But the north is organizing equally with the South, in support of Mr. Buchanan?'

'Oh, that is owing to emigration.'

'But New Mexico is Democratic, where the people came over shortly after Columbus; and which was settled before Cape Cod?'

'Oh, that is owing to——Heaven knows what.'

Finally, the opposition run out of apologies, excuses and explanations, as the Democratic victories pour in, each one requiring a different theory.—*Pittsburg Post.*

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The increase of crime in our midst is truly alarming, and enough to make the stoutest heart quail.—Within the past three days we have been called upon to chronicle the murder of no less than three persons, and the mortal wounding of four others. Where the carnival of blood is going to end we know not. Citizens can no longer resort to the public highways after nightfall, without the fear of sudden death beneath the bravo's steel. The killing of young Hamilton in a drinking saloon in Canal street, marked the commencement of the bloody epoch. The following night Francis Vincent was murdered in North William street; Wm. Marshall, the negro, was mortally wounded in West Broadway, and a grocer in 17th street, named Fraser, received a fatal stab while ejecting a rowdy from his store. Scarcely twenty-four hours had elapsed when we were again horrified by a wholesale butchery at a dance in Water street. The following table of the names of those who have died, and those who are now dying from the effects of wounds received at the hands of assassins, will give our readers some idea of the extent of crime in the metropolis since Monday morning last:—

1—Henry F. Hamilton, murdered on Canal street.

2—Francis Vincent, murdered in North William street.

3—McManus, murdered in Water street.

4—William Marshall, (colored,) mortally wounded, corner of West Broadway and Canal streets.

5—Jno. Fraser, mortally wounded in West Seventeenth street.

6—Richard Barrett, mortally wounded in Water street.

7—Susan Dempsey, mortally wounded in Water street.—*N. Y. Herald, Nov.* 21.

Posting the Books.---The Next House of Representatives.

Elections for members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress have now been held in all the States of the Union, with the following result:

	Dem.	Blk Rep.	K. N.
Maine,		6	
New Hampshire,		3	
Vermont,		3	
Massachusetts,		11	
Rhode Island,		2	
Connecticut,	2	2	
New York,	12	21	
New Jersey,	3	2	
Pennsylvania,	15	10	
Delaware,	1		
Virginia,	13		
South Carolina,	6		
Florida,	1		
Arkansas,	2		
Missouri,	4	1	2
Illinois,	5	4	
Iowa,		2	
Wisconsin,		3	
Indiana,	6	5	
Ohio,	8	13	
Michigan,		4	
California,	2		
Texas,	2		
Kentucky,	8		2
Tennessee,	7		3
North Carolina,	7		1
Alabama,	7		
Georgia,	6		2
Mississippi,	5		
Maryland,	3		3
Louisiana,	3		1
	128	92	14

The House of Representatives consists of 234 members—118 members constituting a majority. It will be seen from the above table that the Democrats have a clear majority of twenty-two over the combined vote of the Black Republicans and Know Nothings. This majority will be increased to twenty-five at an early period of the session by the admission of the three democratic members from the new State of Minnesota. It may be added as a most significant fact, that six of the seven Territories of the United States will be represented in the next Congress by Democratic delegates.—*Washington Union.*

☞The political representation in the U. S. Senate is as follows:

	Dem.	Opp.
Maine,		2
New Hampshire,		2
Vermont,		2
Massachusetts,		2
Rhode Island,	1	1
Connecticut,		2
New York,		2
New Jersey,	2	
Pennsylvania,	1	1
Delaware,	2	
Virginia,	2	
South Carolina,	1	Vacancy.
Florida,	2	
Arkansas,	2	
Illinois,	1	1
Iowa,	1	1
Wisconsin,		2
Indiana,	2	
Ohio,	1	1
Michigan,	1	1
California,	2	
Texas,	Vacancy.	1
Missouri,	2	
Kentucky,		2
Tennessee,	1	1
North Carolina,	2	
Georgia,	2	
Maryland,	1	1
Louisiana,	2	
Alabama,	2	
Mississippi,	2	
	35	25

Democratic majority, 10.

THE MORMON REBELLION.

Colonel Alexander, commander of the vanguard of the Utah expedition, was within thirty miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops, when he received the following letter from Brigham Young, through the commander of the "Nauvoo Legion:"—

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29, 1857.

To the Officers Commanding the Forces now Invading Utah Territory:

Sir—By reference to the act of Congress passed Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof, &c., &c.

I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States. By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a copy of my proclamation, forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the Territory, by the same route you entered.

Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until spring in the vicinity of your present encampment—Block Fork on Green River—you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson, Quartermaster General of the Territory, and leave in the spring as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march; and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you upon making the proper application therefor.

Gen. D. H. Wells will forward this and receive any communication you may have to make.

Very respectfully,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The following is the proclamation referred to by Brigham Young:—

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Citizens of Utah:—We are invaded by a hostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officials of the government, from constables and justices to judges, Governors, and Presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness and that protection among hostile savages which were denied them in the boasted abodes of Christianity and civilization.

The constitution of our common country guarantees unto us all that we do now or have ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertain unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask—all that we have ever asked.

Our opponents have availed themselves of prejudice existing against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege nor opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, foul and unjust aspersions against us before the nation.

The government has not condescended to cause an investigating committee or other person to inquire into and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases. We know those aspersions to be false; but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary mob, which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letter-writers, ashamed to father the base, slanderous falsehoods which they have given to the public—of corrupt officials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy, and of hireling priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth for filthy lucre's sake.

The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resort to the great first law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defence—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the Government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves.—Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand still and see these fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny and oppression.

Therefore I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah, forbid

First—All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory, under any pretence whatever.

Second—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion.

Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or repass into or through or from this Territory without a permit from the proper officer.

Given under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The following is Col. Alexander's reply to Brigham Young:

Headquarters Tenth Regiment Infantry,
Camp Winfield, on Ham's Fork,
October 2, 1857.

Brigham Young, Esq., Governor of Utah Territory:

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 29, 1857, with two copies of a proclamation and one of the laws of Utah, and have given it an attentive consideration. I am at present the senior and commanding officer of the troops of the United States at this point, and I will submit your letter to the General commanding as soon as he arrives here.

In the meantime, I have only to say that these troops are here by the order of the President of the United States, and their further movements and operations will depend entirely upon orders issued by competent military authority. Very respectfully,
E. R. ALEXANDER.

The News from Utah.

From the Nebraska News, October 24.

We learn by the arrival of the Salt Lake mail that the advance party of some thirty or more United States troops sent out during the summer, have been driven out from Salt Lake City. Brigham is preparing to receive the whole posse of the United States troops. He declares vengeance upon all heretics. Our informant tells us that robberies and murders are frequent on the plains by the Mormons and Indians. Five hundred United States troops have started for Utah; but these are thought to be a force totally inadequate to quell disturbances at Salt Lake, and it is not expected that this small force will reach, this season, the Mormon hornet's nest. They are to winter upon Fall river.

We have late intelligence by express, sent to Messrs. Russell and Waddell, says the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times*, that three of their trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons, in charge of Dawson, Simpson, and Barrett, containing government stores for the army en route for Salt Lake City, were captured and burned by the Mormons at Hand's forks of Green river, on the 10th of Oct. Five wagons, and sufficient rations to reach Fort Laramie, were allowed the drivers and those connected with the trains, and ten minutes given them to leave.

They have burnt all the government stores, but did not offer to hurt any of those connected with the trains, saying that they did not wish to spill blood, unless one of the saints should be killed, and then they would annihilate the whole United States army.

They have burnt off all the grass for a distance of two hundred miles around Salt Lake City, for the purpose of starving the stock with the Government trains.

Jesse Jones, one of Russell & Waddell's agents, had gone to Fort Bridger for supplies. He was detained there as a prisoner, and is supposed to have been killed, as it is known that he is well acquainted with all the roads and mountain passes leading into the city.

Had the troops of Fort Leavenworth, under Gen. Harney, been pushed on early in the spring, Utah might have been awed into submission without the sacrifice of life or property. Now we may look for both, and a long and bloody fight besides.

P. S.—We have unofficial intelligence that the advanced trains, consisting of three hundred and fifty wagons, are with the troops, and are safe.

From Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1857.

Great preparations are being made for the gay season, notwithstanding the financial revulsion. Parlors are being newly filled up; milliners and mantua-makers are busy doing their parts; tailors are making men by the score; confectioners are increasing their supplies; a theatre is being fitted up, several largely attended concerts have been given, and in short the indications are that we will have a fashionable season.

The heads of the different departments are busy making up their annual reports. This in a measure occupies the greater portion of their time, for it is well known that no little research is required in making them. The report of the Postmaster General will be unusually interesting. The expenditures of that department for the closing fiscal year exceed the receipts to the amount of upwards of *four millions of dollars!* This is a very large deficiency—much greater than that of the previous year.

The propriety of making the Colorado River of the West the base of our operations against the Mormons, is urged upon the Administration with great force, since it is generally believed that these rebels must sometime next Spring leave Utah for Mexico. I can, however, hardly credit the fact that they will attempt to escape to the South. Should they determine upon such a course, the chances are that they would be intercepted long before they could reach their destination. The position of our troops, if nothing else, will be sufficient to keep them in check.

The Mormons can fight best in their own strongholds, and it is quite certain now that they will be able to keep our troops at bay, until spring, but after that they will be forced to change their tactics—to fight on the defensive instead of the offensive, and when that takes place, they will be forced to beat a retreat, and the safest retreat to which they can go is the Russian possessions.

It is generally understood that bills will be introduced into Congress, at an early day, for the organization of two new territories—Arizonia and Sierra Madra.

From the Sacramento Age, Oct. 16.

Mormon and Indian Alliance.

Twenty Thousand Indians Ready to Take the Field Against the United States Troops—Women to be butchered.

Yesterday we had an interview with a gentleman from Carson Valley who, from intimacy with Mormon families, has some knowledge of their future designs and plans of operation. If his conclusions be correct, not only the settlers east of the mountains, but even the people of this State, will have reason to deprecate the exasperation of those American Bedouins. He says that the Mormons of Carson Valley and San Bernardino have sold their cattle and property for nearly nothing, and, at the bidding of their chief, have repaired to Salt Lake, with the secret design of re-organizing, arming, equipping, returning, murdering and plundering their Gentile enemies. They declare that, for every Saint slain by the United States troops, ten Gentile women shall make atonement: that they will first exterminate the troops from the east, then come west, and in predatory bands, allied with Indians, they will ravage the border, rob, plunder and murder, until they shall have replenished the Lord's treasury, and revenged insults put on his chosen people.

Of their ability to execute this threat we have but little doubt. At the order of their leader and prophet, they can muster 15,000 men, armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have many thousands of the finest horses, trained to camp service; they have a foundry where cannon and shells are cast; a powder mill and a factory, where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured, equal to those made at Hartford. They have every munition of war, and necessary provision and means of transportation, within themselves, and even the women and children are instructed in the use of arms. Add to this their geographical position. To reach Salt Lake, from the east, it is necessary to pass through a canon of twenty-five miles, under hills so steep and rocky that a dozen men could hurl down an avalanche of stones on an approaching caravan; and even in the event of several thousand troops reaching the valley; the beseiged, with their herds, would take to the mountains, and, reinforced by their savage allies, would, in turn, besiege their beseigers, and cut off supplies until the invaders had starved out.

They have, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies, whom they are ready to furnish with arms and horses on an emergency. These Indians are partially instructed in the Mormon religion—enough to make them superstitious in regard to the God of a superior race, yet modifying none of their ferocity. With allies like these and fighting for their homes, and, according to the belief of the ignorant, under the direct supervision of the God of Battles, and from the ramparts with which nature has surrounded them, it is easy to conceive what would be the fate of a few thousand troops, who traveled a thousand miles to fight their own countrymen, brave as themselves, as well armed, better used to field life, and stimulated by their love of home and family, and assured of victory by the revelations of their prophets.

A CANADIAN VERDICT—SPECIAL PROVISION FOR A FAMILY.—We find in the Toronto *Globe* and the Montreal *Transcript* some interesting details of another action against the Great Western Railroad Company, to recover damages for the death of Mr. Alexander Grant, caused by the terrible accident at the Desjardins bridge. The action was brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, the widow of the deceased. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Grant was a man of great industry, ability and foresight. He had commenced business as a gardener, penniless, seventeen years ago, but he realized sufficient to commence a curiosity store on Goat Island, at the Niagara Falls. In it he acquired a considerable amount of property, and at the time of his death was making $3000 or $4000 per annum, in the regular course of his business. He left behind property worth about $33,000 and debts to the amount of $13,000. But he was not alive to meet the latter, and certain mortgages being due, his property had to be sold, leaving his wife and children—of whom four were girls under 16 years of age—almost destitute. The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages as follows:

For the widow	$6,000
1st child	400
2d do.	600
3d do.	1,000
4th do.	1,200
5th do.	2,000

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

☞To-morrow is Thanksgiving day.

ROUGH—The roads, and the prices of everything to those who are 'tight up.'

☞At the October term in Allegheny county, seventeen men were sentenced to the penitentiary.

☞John Bumbaugh, jr., was last week sentenced by Judge Taylor, to one year's confinement in the western penitentiary, for secreting stolen goods.

☞John B. Holmes was sentenced in New York on Saturday last, to fifteen years and six month hard labor in the State Prison, for forging his wife's name to real estate deeds.

☞We learn from the Crescent City Oracle, (Iowa,) that Col. D. H. Huyett, has conceived and is already putting in practice the design of sketching all the principal cities, towns and notable places upon the Missouri river.

☞A printer out in Arkansas, whose office is half a mile from any other building, and who hangs his sign on a limb of a tree, advertises for an apprentice. He says: "A boy from the country preferred."

☞Thomas Hudson, colored, and Jane Hastings, white were married in Newburyport, Mass., lately. The ceremony is said to have been witnessed by some of the first citizens. Nothing strange for Abolition Massachusetts.

HIGH LIVING.—Last week we received from Harrisburg by Express, a box containing a pair of large and fat wild ducks. They were a present from our friend Joseph L. Poulton, C. M. He had been down at the Bay and killed twelve at two shots. Hope your luck may continue.

☞An old woman caught a flashy young man picking her pocket at Toledo. She made a hullabaloo, and he joined, after asking, "What is the matter, mother?" Before people found that he was not her son, he had vamosed beyond danger.

☞A maiden lady advertises in one of our exchanges three cats, a parrot and a baboon. She is about to be married. Better hold on to her cats and parrot,—know a 'maiden' married for fifteen years and still nursing cats 'and nothing else.'

☞The Danville Democrat says: We saw a farmer with a fine four horse team in town, moving two families to his farm, intending to keep them during the winter, and, in return, make use of their labor to improve his estate. The iron establishments are nailed up for the winter.

A NEW WAY TO GET RID OF TENANTS.—Bridget M'Intyre, of Central Falls, R. I. died some days since from the effects of fright and smoke, caused by the landlord of the building in which she lived having stuffed the chimney with straw to smoke his tenants out.

☞They had a whistling match at a house in Harrisburg, recently. The darkies commenced at half past seven and whistled until fifteen minutes before ten, when one of them "gin in." A person present says he never heard such infernally shrill whistling in his life; no body could sleep in the neighborhood.

POPULATION LEAVING.—The laboring population (says the Miners' Journal) of Schuylkill county, are leaving that region by hundred, principally for the West. On Monday the 19th, no less than seventy tickets were sold at the railroad depot for Pittsburg. From Ashland upwards of fifty left a few days after.

"KEEP YOUR FEET WARM AND YOUR HEAD COOL," is the advice of a man who fully understood the importance of following the rule. It is notoriously true that neglect to keep the feet warm and comfortable, causes more disease and misery than ruin and famine combined. Keep your feet cold and damp, and sickness is inevitable.

☞Bank officers take people's money on deposit, hoping to be able to pay it back when called for, but, if unable they suspend. Mary Wheeler, a poor girl in Boston, took two shawls and pawned them to raise half a dollar, hoping to be able when times got easier to redeem them and return them to the owner. The Court, however, sent her to the Penitentiary.

☞The trial of William Williams for the murder of Daniel Hendricks, terminated at Harrisburg on Saturday last, in verdict of guilty in the first degree. Hendricks owned a galvinized copper watch which Williams was anxious to have, and to secure which he induced Hendricks to go into the woods with him where he brutally murdered him and took the watch and returned to his family.

☞The prominent citizens of New York are organizing into ward committees for the purpose of breaking up disorderly houses, driving burglars, thieves, murderers, cutthroats and assassins out of the city. Better 'stretch' them than drive them out to annoy the good citizens of the country, or disturb other cities worse than they are by their already large share of the desperately wicked.

☞Decency is a matter of latitude. In Turkey a man with tight pants on is considered so great a vulgarian that he is not tolerated in respectable society. To spit in the presence of an Arab is to make the acquaintance of a cheese knife. In Russia, that man is considered low who refuses a warm breakfast of fried candles. In this country, vulgar people are such as keep good hours, and live within their income.

NEWSPAPER BLANKETS.—The Newport Mercury gives forth the following suggestion:—Take a number of old newspapers, and past them together until you have a spread large enough for the bed, and this place under an outer quilt or spread, when it will be found to act like a charm." Papers published during an exciting political campaign, would, perhaps, answer a better purpose than those published after an election.

IMPUDENT THIEF.—The Berks County Press tells a story of a market man in Reading, who, while sleeping in his wagon, with his legs sticking out "a feet" beyond the tail board, was robbed of a new pair of boots by an enterprising thief, who adroitly removed them from his feet, while he was snoring in perfect unconsciousness of the theft.—The victim was vastly astonished and indignant, as may be supposed, at this sort of sharp practice.

☞The following are the official aggregate of the popular vote of the late State election, as compared with the Presidential vote of 1856:

	Republican.	Democratic.	Know Nothing.
1856, - -	276,907	195,878	124,604
1857, - -	175,836	194,187	66,814
LOSSES, -	101,071	1,691	57,790

☞A writer in the Baltimore Sun, who has been afflicted severely in his family by that appalling disease, bronchitis, has found relief from the following remedy: Take honey in the comb, squeeze it out, and dilute with a little water, and wet the lips and mouth occasionally with it. It has never been known to fail, in cases where children had throats so swollen as to be unable to swallow. It is certainly a simple remedy, and may be a very efficacious one.

TEXAS CATTLE.—A Mr. Wheat, of Lockhart, Texas, thinks the Texas cattle trade is one of the most profitable now carried on. He purchased 500 head in Texas, at an average of $12 per head, and sold them at Chicago in August to a packer at an average of $37 per head. He started with a drove in April, and reached Chicago in October. He had only seven men with him, and lost but eight or nine head. He *grazed* the cattle all along the route, the grass being nearly a foot high. He passed through the Choctaw country, and was treated kindly by the Indians.

THE CAUSE OF OUR TROUBLES.—Some genius who is at home in figures, has been overhauling the statistics to find out, if possible, the cause of the present high price of provisions. He finds that the productions of 1856 were one-sixth less in proportion to population, than they were in 1840. The fact is, two-thirds of the eastern men who go west plunge madly into land speculation, and forget to put in the necessary crops for even their own support.—Until we all turn our attention to useful occupations, and lock up speculators and dishonest bank officers in State prisons, the country cannot prosper as it should.

LOCALS.—Trade in corn, brisk; cash scarce; organ grinder in town yesterday but couldn't grind out any tune; our people's pockets were either froze up or empty; chickens ready sale at 12½@15; Thanksgiving is expected here to-morrow, have no turkey; the country folks keep our streets pretty well crowded—with money in our pocket there is no danger of starving—but to put money there is the trouble, still we have not heard of any one in our midst, starving; our merchants want more customers, cash not refused; the b'hoys are conducting themselves pretty well, we have known them to behave much worse.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a statement showing the number of ships which have loaded with grain and sailed from that port, or will sail, during the present month, for Europe. The aggregate quantity of grain included in the statement is about 1,000,000 bushels, of which say two-thirds is in bags and the remainder is in bulk. Last year, in November, while the extraordinary shipments of grain were taking place, the number of grain vessels which left New York was but forty-one, whereas it is calculated that not less than sixty-one will sail before the present month expires.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.—In the District Court at Pittsburg, a few days since, a young lady of that city obtained a verdict of $1300 against a well known dry goods merchant, for having falsely accused her of defrauding him of a pair of corsets, and publicly insulting her in consequence. She had taken them home to try on, but they did not fit, and she sent them back by two children of the family, at the same time taking an omnibus for the railroad depot, where the merchant met her and charged her with attempting to leave the city without paying for or returning the corsets. When the merchant returned home he found that the corsets had been returned.

BALTIMORE.—Nov. 21.—At night the police are never seen patrolling their districts; they never have during the present administration, obeyed the directions given them, and the resulting consequences are to be seen in the number of assaults, robberies, assassinations, &c., that crowd the columns of our daily papers. Now, that the political excitement is over, and the clubs have to sustain themselves, most of them have become pickpockets, incendiaries and prowling thieves. Every day records their depredations on property, by burning and otherwise destroying, along the roads leading to the country towns in the vicinity of the city. The farmers in the neighboring counties have formed themselves into squads, and are armed for their own protection.

HOW TO SELECT FLOUR.—1. Look at its color, if it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw colored tint, it is a good sign. If it is very white, with a flush tint, or with black specks in it, the flour is not good. 2. Examine its adhesiveness; wet and knead a little of it between the fingers; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Flour made from Spring wheat, is apt to be sticky. 3. Throw a little dry flour dust against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. 4. Squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape given it by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests is safe to buy. These modes were given by old flour dealers, and we make no apology for publishing them, as they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the quality of that which is the staff of life.—[Ohio Farmer.]

Important News from Europe--Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The steamship Atlantic arrived this evening, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 9th inst, and the Kangaroo on the 11th inst.

The news brought by the Atlantic is very important. It embraces late advices from India, and the progress of the financial crisis. The stringency in the money market continued unabated, and the Bank of England has again advanced the rates of discount 1 per cent., making the present rate 10 per cent.

The latest advices from Liverpool announce that the City Bank of Glasgow stopped payment on Wednesday morning.

Messrs. Dennistown & Co. have failed; their liabilities are estimated at £2,000,000. Also the Western Bank of Scotland, with deposits amounting to £6,000,000, and Babcock & Co., Liverpool and New York, whose liabilities amount to £300,000 sterling. Several other failures are announced with liabilities of smaller amounts.

Later advices have been received, confirming the capture of Delhi. The garrison at Lucknow had been relieved by Gen. Havelock just as the enemy were ready to blow it up. A large portion of the city had also been captured, Gen. Neil has been killed,

The King of Delhi has surrendered to the British troops, and his life has been spared. His two sons were shot.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable.

The failure of Messrs. Dennistown & Co., occurred on the 7th inst., but did not transpire till after the sailing of the Saturday steamer. This firm was the heaviest house in Great Britain, connected with the American trade. The principal house was located at Glasgow, but there were branches in London, Liverpool, New York, New Orleans, and Melbourne, but the Australian house is not compromised by the suspension. The cessation of American remittances, was the sole cause of the suspension, which will probably be but temporary, as the private resources of the partners are very large.

The Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, which had also suspended, had a paid up capital of £1,500,000, and deposits forming an aggregate of £6,000,000, The business of the Bank was immense, as it had one hundred branches in Scotland. The proprietory members are very wealthy, and no eventual loss is apprehended.

LATER FROM INDIA.—Telegraphic advices in advance of the overland mail have been received in London, a fortnight later than the previous intelligence. The city of Delhi was in complete possession of the British on the 21st of September. Gen Nicholson had died of the wounds received in the assault.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10th.—The market has been very dull and all descriptions have declined. Messrs. Richardson & Spence's Circular quotes Flour as dull at 6d.@1s. decline and difficult to sell even at that. Wheat is quiet at 2d.@3d. less; middling and lower qualities being most affected. Corn is also dull, at 6d. decline.—The following are the current quotations: Flour, Western Canal, 26s. 6d.@27s. 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 27s.@28s. 6d; Ohio, 29s. Wheat, red, 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d.; white 7s. 3d.@8s. Corn, mixed and yellow, 36s.@37s.; white 40s.@41s.

Sound Views.

It is high time that the business of secret, partial and corrupt banking should cease.

It is time that the losses to labor in the midst of universal prosperity, plenty, and peace, as a result of failing banks, should be ended.

The practice of plundering industry by making men work for a paper dollar one day, which the next is only worth fifty cents, must stop.

The practice of making the merchant sacrifice his property and credit to make his note "good" at a bank which refuses to do the same things for its creditors, must be forever abandoned.

The favorism of the banks must be given up.

Every paper dollar should be represented by a single dollar, and every man who wants to open a bank should do so, just as he now opens a store—his own means, credit, and character being his capitol, and the law being his restraint.

If there must be paper, let us have it on these terms. They would not be regarded as harsh among men of business. They should not be regarded as hard upon the banks; and especially now, that, for fifty years, the banks have had their full share of the people's money. Let us consider these notions at any rate. They cannot be worse than those which have failed.

The country never was in better condition, as to all natural advantages, than now. If the banks fail, crops do not fail. If suspensions of specie payments occur, there are no suspensions of the rewards of the seasons.—Our state credits are intact. Our United States securities are sought after in all the markets of the earth. There is no emidemic desolating the land. The banks alone have filled the country with lamentation and woe. This is the time to consider whether they can be amended or left to die out entirely.

NO BANKS.—No-bank feeling has a much larger development in the United States than is generally believed. There are no chartered banks, or banks of issue, in Florida, Arkansas, Mississippi, California and Texas; and Oregon has just had presented to her a State Constitution adopting the same principle.—The population of these regions may be named thus:

Mississippi, - - -	700,000
Texas, - - - -	500,000
California, - - -	500,000
Arkansas, - - -	300,000
Florida, - - -	100,000
Oregon, - - -	80,000
Total - - -	2,180,000

This innovation upon the established usages of civilized society has begun in the remotest corners of the Union. It will be observed that the sections in which it prevails are all either purely southern or under southern domination.

☞A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition in life, even although the son of a rag-picker or chimneysweeper.

MARRIED.

In this borough, on Tuesday evening, November 24th, 1857, by Rev. D. Shouff, JONATHAN DUFF, Esq., of Pontiac, Illinois, and Miss HANNAH E. SAXTON, of this place.

[We stop the press to make the above announcement,—the departure of the happy couple in the last line last night for their western home,—and the receipt of our full share of the CAKE. They have our thanks—and our prayers for their safe arrival at their journey's end; there to enjoy a long life of happiness and prosperity.]

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21.—The Flour market is rather more active to-day, sales comprising some 850 bbls standard superfine at $5 25; 300 bbls of a better brand at $5 31¼; 500 bbls straight on terms kept private, and 800 bbls extra at $5 62½@$5 87½ ₱ bbl, the latter for a choice brand. The receipts are large and holders are free sellers at the above rates. The home demand is moderate at from $5 25 up to $7@$7 50 ₱ bbl for common to extra and fancy family brands, as in quality. Corn Meal and Rye Flour are quiet and prices about the same.

GRAIN—In Grain the receipts and sales are moderate without any material change in quotations. Some 5@6000 bushels Wheat have found buyers at 123@125c for fair to prime reds. and 130@135 for white, mostly of the latter description afloat. Rye is scarce and wanted, and further small sales of Pennsylvania are reported at 75c. Corn continues in good demand, with sales of 2@3000 bushels Southern Yellow at 80c for old and 60@62c for new, as to condition, and 1,300 bushels old white also sold at 80 afloat. Oats are taken freely on arrival. About 3000 bu. Southern brought 35c; and 1200 bu. Pennsylvania 35@36c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PREMIUMS
AWARDED THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE
AT THE LATE FAIR FOR
THE BEST
CARD, BLANK & HANDBILL
PRINTING.

To School Directors.

Blank agreements with Teachers, and Orders on District School Treasurers, neatly printed, and for sale at the "GLOBE" Job Office.

Marriage Certificates.

Clergymen and Justices of the Peace, can now be supplied with Certificates. They are neatly printed, and for sale at the "GLOBE" Job Office.

Card, Blank, and Handbill Printing.

[From the Report of the Committee on Printing made at the third Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society.]

"Wm. Lewis, for the "Globe" office, exhibited a large variety of mercantile and legal blanks, business cards, and handbills, which came more immediately within the divisions to which premiums were allotted. They were evidently copies of the custom work done at his office, all tastefully got up, and admirably executed, reflecting great credit on the office, and would compare favorably with the work of any office in our large cities.

Wm. Lewis, for the largest variety and best specimens of Business Cards and Blanks, $1 00

For the largest variety and best specimens of Handbills, $1 00."

A. W. BENEDICT, THEO. H. CREMER, J. K. MCCAHAN, *Committee.*

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

DIED,

In this borough on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. MARY B. PATTON, aged 59 years.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!! CHAS. HARKNESS & SON, *WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS*, 333 Market Street, (South-east Corner of Fourth Street,) *PHILADELPHIA*,

Have determined to CLOSE OUT their ELEGANT STOCK of new Style Fall and Winter Clothing, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION on the regular prices.

Wholesale Buyers will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

N. B.—Notes of all SOLVENT BANKS taken at PAR. October 28, 1857-3m.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against DAVID H. CAMPBELL, of Marklesburg, are requested to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to the subscriber, to whom said Campbell has executed a deed of Assignment for the benefit of creditors. JOHN H. WINTRODE, Marklesburg, Nov. 20, 1857. Assignee.

TAX COLLECTORS—TAKE NOTICE.—The Collectors of County and State taxes for the year 1856 and all previous years, are required to make immediate payment of the balances due on their duplicates, or they may expect to be dealt with according to law.

The collectors of 1857 are earnestly requested to collect and pay over to the Treasurer the amount of their duplicates as soon as possible. Money is much needed at the present time and must be had.

JACOB BAKER,
H. L. MCCARTHY,
G. W. MATTERN,
November, 25, 1857. Commissioners.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—HARD TIMES!! HARD TIMES!!

BAKER'S DOZEN. *Enlargement—Enlargement!* THE BEST IN THE WORLD! *THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!* PREMIUMS TO EACH SUBSCRIBER! *Every Farmer Interested!* ALSO—EVERY SMALL PLOT OWNER!

BAKER'S DOZEN. To meet the increased value of money consequent upon the "Hard Times" the Publisher of the *American Agriculturist* is happy to announce that he has increased the pages of this staunch old journal ONE THIRD, and doubled the intrinsic value. Each number will hereafter contain 32 Double Quarto Pages, filled with *plain, practical, reliable* information, of exceeding value to every one who cultivates a Farm, a Garden, or but the smallest plot of ground.

BAKER'S DOZEN. LADIES, each volume of the *Agriculturist* will contain hundreds of practical hints upon every department of inn-door, or Household Work.

BAKER'S DOZEN. Besides furnishing the largest amount of really useful information, prepared by a great number of practical working men and women, the *Agriculturist* is now the largest journal of its character in the world, but owing to its immense circulation, it can still be afforded at *One Dollar a Year*, or for *Eighty Cents* each to clubs of ten or more.

BAKER'S DOZEN. A BAKER'S DOZEN, or 14 months will be sent for the usual price of 12, to all subscribers for 1858. —Vol. XVII—that is, all single or club subscribers for 1858, who subscribe now, will receive the two very valuable numbers of November and December, of this year, without extra charge.

BAKER'S DOZEN. VALUABLE SEED PREMIUMS *to every Subscriber for* 1858. A large list of valuable Field, Garden and Flower Seeds will be presented to the subscribers for volume 17, from which every subscriber will be allowed to choose *three packages without charge!* The seeds will alone be worth the subscription price to many persons.

BAKER'S DOZEN. Send in your names at once, and get the November number, now ready, and the succeeding numbers promptly upon the first day of each month, until the end of 1858.

BAKER'S DOZEN. The best remedy for the "Hard Times" will be to learn from the *Agriculturist* the best modes of increasing the products of your Fields, Gardens, Orchards, &c.

Terms in advance—$1 a year. Six Copies for $5. Ten Copies, $8. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher. 189 Water-st., New York. nov25

P. S.--To Pennsylvanians.--The Pennsylvania Farm Journal has been merged into the *American Agriculturist*, and the *Agriculturist* is now peculiarly *the* paper for Peunsylvania Farmers.

STRAY HORSES.—Came to the premises of the subscriber at Water street, in Morris township, on the 15th of November inst., three horses, two large bays and one black—all work horses. The two bays are supposed to be from 9 to 12 years old—the black may be older. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

P. MCATEER.
Nov. 20, 1857.*

REAL ESTATE OF DAWSON C. SMAWLEY, dec'd.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of a second alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be sold at public vendue or outcry on the premises, on

FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, 1857,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., a TRACT OF LAND, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded by Juniata river on the east: by lands of Swisheart heirs on the north; by Aughwick creek on the north west: by lands of James M. Bell on the south; and by lands of Bell's heirs and Oliver Etnier on the south west, containing about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, more or less: about one hundred of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a TWO STORY STONE DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen attached, a stone bank barn, stone spring house, tenant house, &c., &c. Also, on said premises, is an iron ore bank, orchard, &c., being the real estate of Dawson C. Smawley, dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Due attendance given on the day of sale by HENRY BREWSTER, *Adm'r of Dawson C. Smawley, dec'd.*

Nov., 18, 1857—5t.

THE GLOBE.—THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.—I publish now my annual Prospectus of THE DAILY GLOBE, and THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The Daily Globe will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this, or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, *verbatim*, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty columns, they shall appear in the *Daily Globe* of the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

It is also my intention, from time to time, as occasion may require, to publish my reminiscences of the public men with whom I have been associated during the last twenty-eight years. Anecdotes of General Jackson, and the leaders of the party which he conducted, and the leading men of other parties, will, I believe, be interesting now when partisan bitterness has abated.

In becoming the reporter of the debates of Congress, I deemed it proper to say that the *Globe* would never be a partisan paper. This pledge will not be forfeited by introducing as a contribution to history the political traits of character which distinguished the public men of my time. Although I am, and intend to remain, a thorough Democrat, I will never obtrude my principles in a way to make them obnoxious to any party. But in regard to persons and events which go to make up history, I hope to make the *Globe* an honest memoir; and with that view I am resolved to speak independently of all parties.

The *Congressional Globe and Appendix* will contain a report of all the debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, between 3,500 and 3,900 pages, as the long sessions for many years have ranged between those numbers, and the next session will be a long one. What I believe is the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint, or printed from manuscript copy, taking for *data* the average number of words of the long sessions since the year 1848. The average number of pages is 3,876, and the average number of words on a page is 2,397, consequently the average number of words of a long session is 9,290,772. As I have sold to subscribers that number of words for *six dollars*, it follows that they have paid *less than six and one-half cents for every* 100,000 *words I have furnished them*, while I have paid my reporters $6 29 for every 2,397 words, of this work, *in manuscript*. Has any other bookseller, anywhere, ever sold a book in the first instance while it was new, at so low a rate? I believe not; and so strong is my belief, that I hereby agree to give to any person who shall prove the contrary, a complete set of the debates running back to the year 1833, making forty-three quarto volumes, which will sell for $5 a volume. An act of Congress authorizes these papers to go by mail free of postage. The next session will be, without doubt, an unusually interesting one, as it will be the first under a new Administration, and several complex questions must be discussed in it: for *example*, the currency, Kansas, revenue, and other questions. The *Globe* will be, therefore, the only source from which full debates can be obtained.

TERMS.

For a copy of the Daily Globe one year..... $10 00
For a copy of the Daily Globe six months..... 5 00
For a copy of the Daily Globe during the session... 5 00
For a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and the laws passed during the session..... 6 00

Bank notes, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it. JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington, October 27, 1857, (nov18-3t.)

THE CHILDREN'S FAVORITE—THE TEACHER'S AID—THE PARENT'S FRIEND! PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME V.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE:
A Monthly Reader for Schools. Edited by N. A. CALKINS. Associate Editor—A. R. POPE.

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As a *Monthly Reader for Schools*, this work has been extensively introduced into schools in nearly every State in the Union, and it comes to them with something new and interesting each month, to awaken fresh interest in the reading exercises. *Thus it supplies* wants long felt by teachers. *Try it in your school.*

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The Teacher's Desk is devoted to suggestions and hints to Teachers, Parents, Pupils, and to important items of valuable intelligence.

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This Magazine intimately unites the lessons and exercises of the School with those of the Family, and thus becomes an invaluable aid to stimulate youth to self-improvement.

It is published monthly, containing 36 octavo pages in each number, amply illustrated, forming a large and valuable yearly volume of nearly 440 pages.

TERMS—$1 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Five Copies, a year,.....$4 00 Eight Copies, a year, $6 00
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The Postage on THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE *is only six cents a year*, when paid in advance at the Post Office where the Subscriber receives it.

Sample numbers sent gratis to persons desiring to subscribe or form clubs. Now is the time to subscribe.

All letters relating to "The Student and Schoolmate," should be addressed to CALKINS & STILES, Publishers, 348 Broadway, New York.
Agents wanted. nov18

WOOLLEN FACTORY and FARM FOR SALE OR RENT, in Jackson township, Huntingdon county. The Factory has machinery in good order for the spinning and manufacturing of yarns and woollen goods, turned by Stone Creek, a never-failing stream.

The farm consists of fifty acres of good limestone and bottom land, in a good state of cultivation, with an apple orchard, barn, and five dwelling houses thereon.

Information in relation to the property will be given by J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., of Huntingdon, or the subscriber at McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon county, Pa. Terms will be made easy *to suit purchasers.* ROBERT STEWART.

November 4, 1857-6t.*

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the estate of Mrs. MARY RAYMOND, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. Those having claims against her will present them properly authenticated, and any who are indebted are requested to make payment to me. JOHN SCOTT.
Huntingdon, Nov. 11, 1857.6t.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon county, Pa. November 11, 1857.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. CUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

WHALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of D. P. GWIN.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & MCDIVITT'S

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' Collars and Undersleeves in great variety, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a testatum writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed by the District Court of Philadelphia, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on THURSDAY the 3rd day of December, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All those the following described tracts of land situate on the waters of Standing Stone Creek in Huntingdon County, in the State of Pennsylvania, to wit, One of them containing fifty-two acres, (being the easterly part of a large tract of one hundred and ninety-seven acres called "Walnut Bottom," adjoining lands of Dr. Smith) adjoining the tract called "Conjunction," hereinafter mentioned, the westerly division line of said fifty-two acres running parallel with the division line between the said tracts, called "Walnut Bottom" and "Conjunction," which tract of land called Walnut Bottom was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated the 3rd day of June 1763 to Wm. M'Funn, who by Deed Poll bearing date the 18th day of January, 1764, granted the same to Richard Tea, and the said Richard Tea by an endorsement on the said recited Deed Poll dated the 19th day of January, 1764, granted the same to the said Samuel Mifflin in fee.

One other of them called "Stoney Run," containing three hundred and eleven acres, sixty perches, adjoining lands of Abraham Kintzing and Joseph Shippen, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated the 2d day of June, 1763, to Jacob Kiltzheimer, who by Deed Poll bearing date the 7th day of November, 1763, granted the same to Richard Tea, and the said Richard Tea by an endorsement on the said last recited Deed Poll bearing date the 19th day of January, 1764, granted the same to the said Samuel *Mifflin in fee. This tract of* 311 acres, 60 perches, called Stoney Run, is the Mansion place of Elisha Shoemaker, Sr., and at present adjoins on the west lands late of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, dec'd, and John McCahan, dec'd, on the east Standing Stone Creek, on the south T. H. Cremer, Esq., and others, about 150 acres of the land is cleared and cultivated; and on which land and premises are erected a two-story log dwelling house and kitchen attached, and a bank barn 45x86 feet &c.

One other of them containing two hundred and sixty-eight acres and one hundred and fifty-one perches, called "Fine Meadow," adjoining lands of Jacob Kiltzheimer and Joseph Garner, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated 3d day of June, 1763, to Joseph Shippen, Jr., who (by the name of Joseph W. Shippen) by Deed Poll bearing date the 24th day of September, 1763, granted the same to the said Richard Tea, and the said Richard Tea by an endorsement on the said last recited Patent dated the 19th day of January, 1764, granted the same to the said Samuel Mifflin in fee. This tract of 268 acres, 151 perches, called Fine Meadow, is the tract on which Eli'a. Shoemaker, Jr., resides. It adjoins at present lands of Jacob Miller on the north, Elisha Gorsuch on the east, John Decker on the south, and Stoney Creek on the west. About 100 acres of it are cleared and cultivated, and on it are erected a story and a half log dwelling house, double pen log barn, wagon shed and corn crib, &c.

One other of them called "Conjunction," containing one hundred and ten acres and seventy perches, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Funn and Joseph Shippen, surveyed in pursuance of an order of survey granted to the said Samuel Mifflin, dated the 1st day of August, 1766.—This tract of 110 acres 70 perches and the 52 acres first above described as part of the Walnut Bottom tract, constitute together what is now known as the Saw Mill tract, about 80 acres of it is cleared and cultivated, and on this place are erected a good water powerSaw Mill, two tenant houses and log barn. At present this land adjoins on the north other lands of the defendant Elisha Shoemaker, Sr., and Theo. H. Cremer, on the east lands of the heirs of A. Gwin, dec'd, and others, &c.

The other tract called "Connection," containing one hundred and three acres and thirteen perches, adjoining lands of John Fulton and Daniel Grant, surveyed in pursuance of an order of survey granted to the said Samuel Mifflin, dated the 1st day of August, 1766. This tract called Connection is unimproved timber land situate in Oneida township, containing one hundred and eleven acres, more or less, is unimproved timber land, situate in Oneida township, on the waters of Stone Creek, adjoins at present lands of Charles Green on the west, Frank. Jackson on the north, Stone Creek on the east, and Robert Wilson on the South. This land is all in the woods and is well timbered.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elisha Shoemaker.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Nov. 11, 1857.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,
Also to *Invalids Retreat.* Author of "*Letters to Invalids,*" IS COMING! See following Card.

DECEMBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel." Tuesday, December 15.
Lewistown, " 16.
Hollidaysburg, " 14.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.
☞No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

☞AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!☜

DAVID P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the most f

For the Farmer.

Skill in Everything.

The science of Agriculture is made up of a whole group of sciences, whose theory and applications the farmer must understand and practice, if he would be master of his profession.

He must know something of Chemistry, to understand the treatment of the soil, and the composting and use of manures. He must understand Botany, to manage all the vegetables, grains and fruits which he grows. He needs Physiology and Medicine, to treat his animals well in health and sickness. If he builds a house or barn, a knowledge of Architecture will stand him in good stead. If he has a threshing machine, or mower, he needs some acquaintance with the principles of motive power. In the construction of drains, he must apply the principles of Hydrostatics, and to some extent of Hydraulics too.

We give these facts as illustrations of our meaning, not by any means as exhausting what might properly be said on this matter. The truth is, the farmer needs to be a bit of a genius in almost everything, if he would stand at the head of his profession.

It was not our purpose, however, when we penned the heading of this article, to say much on these grave themes. It was an humbler topic that tempted our pen.

We wish to exhort our readers to become well skilled in all the minor operations which the management of the farm and garden involves. What we mean, two examples will show:

Mr. A. is a farmer, and *nothing else*. If a strap breaks in a harness, he sends two miles to have it mended. If a horse's leg is bruised, he will not treat it himself, but sends for a farrier. His bee-hives need repairing, and he hires a carpenter to do what a very little skill would enable him to do for himself. He cannot even mend an old sled, or repair a broken-backed rake, without foreign aid. He is a good *farmer*. He keeps his implements in good condition, too, but it is at great expense.

Mr. B. is another sort of man. He is as *good a farmer as Mr. A. But he is limber* and elastic too. All the little jobs about the house he does himself, or teaches his boys to do. He can roof a house; he can hoop a barrel, or he can dig and wall a well. He can build a sled, put a spoke into a wagon-wheel, graft or bud a fruit tree, or make a new harness out of an old one, with an awl, a waxed end, and a bit of leather. If he attends a fair, he sees the *point* in the improvements that are on exhibition, and he can apply many of them to his own work without any further aid.

We will go but little further. Our readers see what we are at. We hope they will themselves be, and bring up their sons to be, men who will have some skill in everything.

Here are some reasons for this recommendation, which we will give at the risk of making this article a little longer:

1. Almost every farmer will need this kind of skill. Not one in a thousand will live so near a village where there are skilled mechanics, as to be able to use their aid at all times. Fewer still will farm on so large a scale as to embrace all these trades in the force employed on their own grounds. He will need some skill *himself*.

2. Such skill renders its possessors more independent. The *sense* of such independence is a great comfort. Its *exercise* is sometimes a great advantage.

3. It saves a great amount of time and money. We knew a man who lost a whole day's time and several dollars in money the following way:—A part of the harness was taken away. He had not enough tact and skill to repair it with a piece of a rein or halter.

4. It will develop talent in many persons, where it now slumbers useless and powerless. The exercises in mechanical skill furnished by the farm, has awakened the mind of many a youth, who has ripened into a noble and skillful mechanic or artist.

But we have said enough. Give the boys and girls a good chance to cultivate their powers in a practical way. You can never predict what treasures you will find.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Mental Culture.

The effects of education on the mind may be illustrated by the consequences of cultivation on the soil. The uncultivated field yields no produce, which in any considerable degree becomes useful to man. The rank weed, indeed, may there display its useless or noxious foliage. The thistle, the thorn, and the bramble may rise on its uplands and valleys, and afford a shelter where the wild fowls of the air may nestle and attend their young, or a covert where the undomesticated animals of the forest may retire and repose in safety.—The marsh may spread, or the pool stagnate among its useless productions, and load the tainted air with its baleful exhalations, which diffuse not health nor life, but disease and death, but not one useful fruit appears on its unsightly surface. The sun of Heaven may pour its warm and genial rays; the dews of night may fall and shed their fertilizing moisture; the clouds in vain may, in the beautiful language of the Jewish poet, drop fatness, but little is produced for the benefit of man. No vineyard appears with its ripening grapes, nor orchard with its mellow apples. Its ridges wave not with yellow corn destined to yield sustenance to the cultivator. Similar is the state of the untutored mind—ignorance, error, and often immorality, brood in the illiterate soul, which, if cultivated with intellectual and religious instruction, might have been the seat of knowledge, truth and purity. The cultivated field presents a different prospect; the hand of industry has eradicated from it the noisome weed and the useless bramble, and manured its soil with the elements of vegetation. The sons of agriculture have wielded the spade and the plow, whilst the seedsman, as he stalks along, casts in the precious grain, or the planter, with skill and attention, introduces the fruit tree into the open furrow. The spring returns with its genial powers, the showers fall, and the dew of night descends, and the sun of day imparts heat and fertility; its ridges are soon covered with crop, and its trees with fruit, which at once strengthen the human frame and gratify the taste.

This prospect presents a picture of the soul improved by education; the understanding there teems with thought, and the imagination rests in imaginary. The mind, freighted with intellectual treasure, luxuriates in all the pleasures of science, and the man exalted in the scale of creation by literary endowments, becomes an ornament and a blessing to society.—*Fifeshire Journal.*

Progressive Agriculture.

The N. Y. Observer says the following good things of progressive agriculture:

"Under its influence spring up tasty and convenient dwellings, adorned with shrubs and flowers, and beautiful within with the smiles of happy wives, tidy children in the lap of thoughtful age—broad hearths, and acts as well as words of welcome. Progressive agriculture builds barns and puts gutters on them, builds stables for cattle, and raises roots to feed them. It grafts wild apple trees by the meadow with pippins or greenings—it sets out new orchards, and takes care of the old ones.

It drains low lands, cuts down bushes, buys a mower, house-tools and wagons, keeps good fences, and practices soiling. It makes hens lay and chickens live, and prevents swine from rooting up meadows. Progressive agriculture keeps on hand plenty of dry fuel, and brings in the oven wood for the women. It plows deeply, sows plentifully, harrows evenly, and prays for the blessing of Heaven. Finally, it subscribes for good religious, agricultural, and family journals, and pays for them in advance, advocates free schools, and always takes something besides the family to the county fair.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FISHER & McMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Ducals, Oriental Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tanese Cloth, Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines, Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Talmas, Cloaks, Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.

We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.

Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore.

We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by any.

We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandise *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

BANK NOTES AT PAR! AT THE HARDWARE DEPOT!

The subscribers have again returned from the East, with an enlarged stock of

Hardware,	Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery,	Hollow-ware,
Paints,	Saddlery,
Oils,	Coach trimmings, &c. &c.

With an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Having purchased our goods at wholesale chiefly from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and retail —extremely low.

☞Bank Notes taken at par for goods.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857.

THE WITHERED HEART.
By T. S. ARTHUR.

This is a large 12mo. volume, Price $1.00 with a fine mezzotint engraving, and is one of the most thrilling tales ever written by the author. It shows how a man may seem to the world all that is good and noble, and yet be a tyrant in his family, and finally send his wife to a madhouse.

We publish all Mr. Arthur's new books, also works of History, Biography, &c., for which we want Agents in all parts of the United States, to whom the largest commission will be paid, also an extra commission in the way of gifts.

J. W. BRADLEY,
48 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—Specimen copies sent by mail, free, on receipt of the price of book. Oct. 28, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber desiring to follow his children to the "Great West," now offers for sale his farm near Unity Church, Henderson township, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance covered with valuable timber. The improvements are good—a large STONE HOUSE, good barn, wagon shed, &c.—There is an abundance of fruit trees, a good well of water adjoining the house, and running water in most of the fields. This farm is considered the best and most level in the neighborhood.

Terms of sale will be made easy. If not sold before the 1st day of January, 1858, the property will be rented.

Address the subscriber at Huntingdon, Pa.

October 7, 1857-6t. JAMES PORTER.

BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES!—AND TO BE SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES!
MOSES STROUS

Has just opened the largest assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, that ever was received at one time in Huntingdon, consisting of every article of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

And a tremendous stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

such as Overcoats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps of all sizes for old and young.

GROCERIES of the best, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with goods and prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
M. CUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just opened in the new brick building of C. Lonz, on the north-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.,

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW CLOTHING,

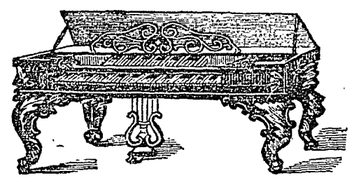
for men and boys, consisting of the most fashionable DRESS, FROCK and OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., of the best materials and well made.

Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

Also, every article usually found in the most extensive Clothing Stores.

As they are determined to please their customers by offering the best of Clothing at low prices, they ask an examination of their stock.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactures, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety* and *celebrity* of its instruments, *nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a *power* and *compass* of tone equalling the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if not *superior* to any other make.—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC.—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a lage number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Piano-Fortes manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.): "The Horace Waters, Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—*Jacksonian, N. J.*

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American Pianos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Comettant.*

The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, *i. e.* of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

"For depth of tone, depthof brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*W. C. Taylor.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have even seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved *principles*, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Disptach" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" is recognized by artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *excellent* as well as *cheap*; but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has *long experience* in the business, and has gained a *reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Geo. Washbourne Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a superior quality, both in tone and touch."—*August Gockel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled *by any other instrument, in perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—*Thomas Baker.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in *tone* the *grand piano;* and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior instruments and the maker may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞P. BRUNKER *is agent for the sale of these Pianos,* for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

THE GREATEST VARIETY of the richest styles of Dress Goods and Trimmings, can always be found at the fashionable store of

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28.)

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

BLANKETS, PLAIDS, LINSEYS, Flannels, at all prices, at the mammoth store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MOURNING COLLARS—handsome styles, just received by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist. *Philadelphia*; *Charles Mickley*, Rough and Ready Furnace. Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.
Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30 received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

BENJ. JACOBS has just returned from the city with a very large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete, —every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be *expected, so all will do well to call.*

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857. Cheap Corner.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified, that the following articles were purchased by the subscriber, at Constable's sale, on Monday the 28th day of September, 1857, as the property of John L. Heffner, to wit: One black mare and hides, one plough and swingle-tree, one harrow, five scraps of beer, three sleds, one bull, one wind mill, one grind stone, and one sow and six pigs, and that he has left the same on loan, in the possession and use of the said Heffner.

Oct. 14, 1857. JOHN C. COUCH.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 148 (*Old No. 96*) *North SECOND St.*, Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 caret cases...	$28 00
Gold Lepine, 18 caret,	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quarters,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings 37½ cts to $50; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cts., patent 18¾, Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

☞On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857-1y.

IRON! IRON!—The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of excellent Iron which they will sell at cost for cash, LOWER than it can be had elsewhere in the county, with a view of obtaining a fresh stock on commission.

Also English buggy iron, oval, half round, &c.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. JAS. A. BROWN, & CO.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS NOR LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.

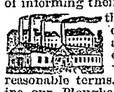
August 19, 1857.

MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

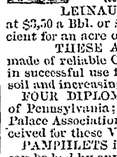
3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.
DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*



HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patchhorp's celebrated cure for Cancer and Agne. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants —select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes —invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES:

W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St., New York.
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.
James, Kent & Sautee, " "
Serrill & Lefevre, " "
Drexill & Co., Bankers, " "
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.
Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. H. Graham, "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

March 18, 1857-1y.

SPRING GOODS.—NEW STORE IN WEST HUNTINGDON!

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a new store in West Huntingdon, near the old Juniata bridge, where he will be glad to receive the calls of those who may be willing to patronize him. His stock consists of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Boots & Shoes,

Hats and Caps, &c., &c., to which the attention of buyers is invited. Almost every article usually kept in country stores can be found among my stock. All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest!

☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

WM. J. GEISSINGER.

West Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

GUANO! GUANO!! GUANO!!
ALL KINDS,
LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—7,000 TONS!

☞FARMERS!☜ for your Wheat crops, use LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, at 2¼ cts. a lb. or $40 a Ton; or use LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER, at $3,50 a Bbl. or $25 a ton. One barrel of either is sufficient for an acre of Wheat.

THESE ARE PERMANENT MANURES, made of reliable CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, and have been in successful use for the past SIX YEARS, improving the soil and increasing the value of the land.

FOUR DIPLOMAS from the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania; New Jersey; Delaware and the Crystal Palace Association of the City of New York, have been received for these Valuable Fertilizers.

PAMPHLETS in the ENGLISH & GERMAN Language can be had by application at the office.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

The above Fertilizers, *delivered FREE of Cartage* to any wharf in the old City Proper.

ORDERS sent by Mail accompanied with Cash or Drafts, will be promptly shipped to any part of the world.

GEORGE A. LEINAU, *Proprietor.*

No. 19 South FRONT street, Philadelphia City, Pa.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1857-4m.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.—JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 MARKET St., above Eighth, Philadelphia. Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and Childrens *FANCY FURS.* Wholesale and Retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of *Dealers* and the *Public* generally to their immense Stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of *Fancy Furs*, that will be worn during the Season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs & Muffatees, from the *finest Russian Sable* to the lowest price Domestic Furs.

For Gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur Collars, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.; being the direct Importers of all our Furs, and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers prices.—*We only ask a call.*

JOHN FAREIRA & CO.
No. 818 MARKET Street, above Eighth,
Sept. 16, 1857.—4m. Philadelphia.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, —all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop, on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the